FINAL REPORT
AN INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT METHOD FOR THE
APPLICATION OF THE MODAL TECHNIQUE TO
WING FLUTTER SUPPRESSION OF THE DAST ARW-1 WING

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SUMMARY

This report describes the methods used to compute the mass, structural stiffness and aerodynamic forces in the form of influence coefficient matrices as applied to a flutter analysis of the DAST ARW-1 wing. The DAST wing was chosen since wind tunnel flutter test data and zero speed vibration data of the modes and frequencies exist and are available for comparison.

The report also contains a derivation of the equations of motion that can be used to apply the modal method for flutter suppression. A comparison of the open loop flutter prediction with both wind tunnel data and other analytical methods is presented.

INTRODUCTION

Real time, feedback control for flutter suppression is under serious study and consideration for aircraft (Refs. 1,2,3,4). The modal method (Refs. 5,6) is well suited for application in flutter suppression since the onset of flutter may be adequately described as a linear system instability (Ref. 7). Previous analyses of the problem have employed generalized coordinates, based on zero airspeed vibration modes or other fixed wing deformation shapes, from which generalized aerodynamic forces have been computed (Refs. 1, 2, 4). The contribution of this report is that physical coordinates of bending and torsion of the wing structure are directly employed. and that constant influence coefficient matrices are used to describe the structural, inertial and aerodynamic forces over a wide range of Mach numbers and airspeed. The aerodynamic influence coefficients were obtained through a modification of the SOUSSA digital program (Refs. 8,9) generated with the assistance of Prof. L. Morino of Boston University, Dr. E. C. Yates and H. Cunningham of NASA/LaRC. In contrast, the aerodynamic coefficients used in Ref. 1,4 were obtained using a doublet lattice method (Ref. 10). The method of Pade approximants (Refs. 7, 11, 12, 13) was applied to derive the aerodynamic influence coefficients in the real time domain. The structural influence coefficients were obtained through the use of the SPAR computer program at NASA/LaRC. Finally, the structural and geometric data of the DAST ARW-1 Wing, at 111 grid points, was supplied by Mr. R. Doggett of NASA/LaRC.

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I. Description of the Wing Flutter Model

The DAST ARW-1 wing was designed at the Langley Research Center as a swept back, cantilevered wind tunnel flutter model of a prototype, remotely-piloted, drone aircraft used to study active control concepts including flutter suppression. The data used in this report for determining the inertial and structural characteristics of the wing, as well as the results of vibration and wind tunnel flutter tests, was furnished by Mr. R. Doggett of NASA/LaRC.

The geometric planform and dimensions of the wing are shown in Fig. 1. The leading edge has a sweep back angle of 44.32°. The wing has a taper ratio of .392 and an aspect ratio of 6.4. The airfoil is a NACA 65A10 section. The main structural beam is a single tapered aluminum bar construction with a cruciform cross section (see Fig. 2). The dimensions of the spar cross section at various locations along the length are shown in Table 1. The measured stiffness distribution is shown in Fig. 3 in terms of the bending and torsional stiffness, EI and GJ curves.

The wing is divided into eight pod sections by means of seven ribs oriented in the stream direction (see Fig. 4). Each section contains concentrated masses rigidly connected to the main beam to provide realistic mass offsets with respect to the local elastic axis. Each section is covered with balsa inserts and the aerodynamic shape is maintained by a precured fiberglass cover.

A control surface is provided along the trailing edge, equipped with an electro-hydraulic servo-actuator. The surface hinge line is located at 80% of the local streamwise chord. The reaction torques of the actuator are constrained by a link to the main structural beam in the control surface pod section.

A Cartesian coordinate system is used in the analysis. The origin of the system is at the intersection of the wing root chord and the wing leading edge. The x-axis is positive forward in the streamwise direction. The z-axis is positive down, and the y-axis forms a right hand system. (See Fig. 4). The structural axis of the beam defines the y' coordinate, rotated at an angle of 40.7° with respect to the y axis. The origin of the x', y', z' system is at (-.372364, 0., 0.).

Thus

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x + .372364 \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

where $\theta = 40.7^{\circ}$.

The dynamical coordinates are located along the y' axis (see Fig. 5). These consist of seven vertical deflections, $h(y'_i)$ (i=1,7), seven rotations in the air stream direction, $\alpha(y'_i)$ (i=1,7), and a single rotation about the control surface hinge line, δ . Thus the dynamical coordinates form a 15 x 1 vector given by

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{h}_{1} \\ \mathbf{h}_{2} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \mathbf{h}_{7} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{7} \\ \delta \end{array} \right\}$$
 (2)

The equations of motion will be generated in terms of the forces and moments affecting these 15 degrees-of-freedom. The center line, or root section, is constrained to maintain zero deflection in the vertical direction and in streamwise rotation. Thus $h(0) = \tilde{\alpha}(0) = 0$.

II. Structural Influence Coefficients

The structural influence coefficients were computed utilizing the SPAR computer program at the LRC computer facility. The SPAR program requires that the wing be decomposed into a series of grid points. At each point, six degrees-of-freedom are permitted. There are three translations along, and three rotations about each of the three axes. A finite element method is employed to compute the linear relationships between the deformations of the grid points with respect to one another and the resulting forces and moments resisting these deformations. For the DAST wing, a grid decomposition of 111 was used, resulting in 666 degrees-of-freedom. (See Figure 6). Of these, points 103 through 109 correspond to the concentrated masses which undergo rigid motions without relative structural deformations. Point 111 is the control surface linkage constraint for rotation about the hinge line.

To produce the structural influence coefficients for the 15 degrees-of-freedom defined by the dynamical coordinate vector, w, we constrained 7 points in 2 degrees-of-freedom (vertical deflection and rotation in the flight direction) and the 15th degree-of-freedom to be a pure rotation about the hinge line. All other degrees-of-freedom in the original SPAR deformation are left unconstrained except for the root section grid points (97, 100 and 102) which are constrained in three directions. (See Figure 7). The SPAR program solves a static equilibrium problem for which one coordinate of w is set equal to unity, and the other twenty-three are constrained to be zero. The forces and moments at the 24 locations are computed by solving a set of 24 equations of equilibrium. Thus, we have

$$\begin{cases}
F_{\ell} \\
M_{\ell} \\
F_{0,\ell} \\
M_{0,\ell}
\end{cases} =
\begin{cases}
K_{15x15} & k_{i,16} & k_{i,24} \\
K_{15x15} & k_{i,16} & k_{i,24} \\
K_{16,j} & k_{24,j}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
0 \\
\vdots \\
0 \\
1 \\
0 \\
\vdots \\
0
\end{cases}$$

$$24x24$$
(3)

where the ℓ th element of w, w_{ℓ} , = 1 and all other elements, including h(0) and $\alpha(0)$, are set equal to zero. The forces, $F_{0,\ell}$, and the moments, $M_{0,\ell}$, are the reactions at the root section required to hold the root section undeformed.

The elements of the ℓ th column of the influence coefficient matrix (K) are given by

$${\begin{pmatrix} \bar{k}_{i,\ell} \end{pmatrix}}_{15x1} = {\begin{pmatrix} F_{\ell} \\ M_{\ell} \end{pmatrix}}_{15x1}$$
(3a)

The deflections at the remaining 642 grid points are left unconstrained. The matrix of influence coefficients is given in Table 2. The units are in Newtons per meter of deflection, Newtons per radian, Newton-meters per meter of deflection and Newton-meters per radian arranged as follows:

Newtons/meter
$$(7x7)$$
 | Newtons/rad $(7x8)$ | Newton-meter/rad $(8x7)$ | Newton-meter/rad $(8x8)$

III. Mass Data

The SPAR program carries out a vibration analysis of the DAST wing by solving an eigenvalue problem utilizing the input mass and stiffness data at the 111 grid points. Of the 666 degrees-of-freedom, 18 at the root section (grid points 97,100 and 102) are constrained to be fixed, and 42 correspond to the 7 rigidly attached concentrated masses (103 through 109). For the purposes of this study, the number of degrees-of-freedom has been reduced to 15 plus 9 fixed, root degrees-of-freedom. In order to produce a simulation in which the significant vibration modes are well represented, it is necessary to compute a set of lumped masses at the c.g.'s of the seven sections, which, together with the rigid concentrated masses and the 15x15 influence coefficient matrix, will reproduce the significant low-order vibration modes.

To accomplish this, the distributed beam and plate masses have been summed in 7 sections and are listed in Table 3. The concentrated masses are listed in Table 4.

The combined masses acting at each of the sections' c.g.'s form the diagonal elements of the mass matrix (in units of kilograms in the mks system). The off-diagonal elements are obtained from the static unbalance due to the offset of the concentrated masses from the coordinate c.g.'s (see Table 4). M, the desired mass matrix used in the equations of motion, is listed in Table 5.

IV. Frequencies and Modes

To ensure that the SPAR representation of the DAST cantilevered wing is a valid simulation of the wind tunnel model, a comparison of the first four computed and measured vibration modes was carried out using the full 111 grid-point model. Figure 8 contains the results of the vibration test furnished by R. Doggett of NASA/LaRC. Figures (9a), (9b), (9c), and (9d) are plots of the same modes with the SPAR program using all of the 111 grid points. The comparison is seen to be good. Figures 10 and 11 contain the next two highest modes obtained by the SPAR program for which no vibration data is available.

Finally, in order to test the validity of the reduced 15 degrees-of-freedom model, an eigenvalue analysis using the mass, M, and influence coefficient, K, matrices was carried out. The results of the analysis are shown in Figures (12a), (12b), (12c), and (12d) for the first four modes. The agreement is seen to be good. The 15 degrees-of-freedom eigenvalues are shown in Table 6 together with the vibration test frequencies and those frequencies obtained with the full 666 degrees-of-freedom.

V. Equations of Motion

The forces acting on the wing in the air speed region containing the flutter speed are assumed to consist of the following:

- (a) inertia
- (b) unsteady aerodynamic forces
- (c) structural restraint to wing deformation
- (d) random aerodynamic forces due to wind gusts
- (e) a stabilizing feedback torque acting on the control response
- (f) aerodynamic forces due to the control surface deflection

To simulate these forces, assuming small deflections, we require the dynamic coordinate vector, \mathbf{w} , its first and second time derivatives, $\dot{\mathbf{w}}$ and $\dot{\dot{\mathbf{w}}}$, the unsteady lift and moment vector, $\mathbf{x}_{p_{15x1}}$, its time derivative vector, $\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{p}$, three scalar gust variables (\mathbf{x}_{1D} , \mathbf{x}_{2D} and \mathbf{w}_{g}), and the scalar control torque, \mathbf{u}_{A} .

The equations of motion are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{I} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & \mathbf{M} & 0 \\
0 & -\mathbf{H}_{3} & \mathbf{I}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{w} \\ \dot{\mathbf{w}} \\
\mathbf{x} \\
\mathbf{p} \\
45\mathbf{x}\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} & 0 \\
-\mathbf{K} & -\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{w}} & \mathbf{q}\mathbf{I} \\
\mathbf{H}_{1} & \mathbf{H}_{2} & \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{p}} \\
\mathbf{45}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{45}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{w} \\ \dot{\mathbf{w}} \\
\mathbf{x} \\
\mathbf{p} \\
45\mathbf{x}\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{0} \\
\mathbf{B} \\
\mathbf{0} \\
45\mathbf{x}\mathbf{1}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{0} \\
\gamma \\
\mathbf{0}
\end{pmatrix} \qquad (.13 \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{c}^{2}} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{x}_{1D} + .565 \frac{\mathbf{q}}{\mathbf{c}} \mathbf{x}_{2D})$$

and

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dt}} \ \left\{ \begin{matrix} x_{\mathrm{1D}} \\ x_{\mathrm{2D}} \end{matrix} \right\}_{2\mathrm{x}1} = \left(\begin{matrix} 0 & & g_{\mathrm{12D}} \\ & 2 & \\ & \frac{\mathrm{v}}{\mathrm{c}} \end{matrix} \right) g_{\mathrm{21D}} \ \left\{ \begin{matrix} x_{\mathrm{1D}} \\ & z_{\mathrm{2D}} \end{matrix} \right\}_{2\mathrm{x}2} \left\{ \begin{matrix} x_{\mathrm{1D}} \\ & x_{\mathrm{2D}} \end{matrix} \right\}_{2\mathrm{x}1} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ & \widetilde{w}_{\mathrm{g}} \end{matrix} \right\}_{2\mathrm{x}1}$$

where

I = 15x15 identity matrix

 $D_{w} = 15x15$ structural damping matrix (see Table 8)

M = 15x15 matrix of masses

K = 15x15 structural influence coefficient matrix from the SPAR program

 $\rm H^{}_1$, $\rm H^{}_2$, $\rm H^{}_3$ are constant 15x15 aerodynamic influence coefficient matrices obtained by Pade Approximates from the SOUSSA output. (See Table 7b, c, d)

B = 15x1 vector of 0's except at the points of application of the feedback torque, u_A , where $b_{13} = -1$ and $b_{15} = 1$.

H_o = 15x15 steady state lift and moment distribution matrix obtained from SOUSSA (See Table 7a)

c = half the mean aerodynamic chord (.2524379 m)

 $q = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$ (dynamic pressure)

v = air speed

 ρ = density

b = reference length used in the SOUSSA program (b = 1 inch)

 $\widetilde{\mathbf{w}}_{\mathbf{g}}$ = scalar random wind gust

To facilitate the transformation to modal coordinates, the matrix containing M and H₃ may be inverted. The, Equation 6 becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ -M^{-1}K & -M^{-1}D_{w} & q M^{-1} \\ H_{1}^{-H}_{3} M^{-1}K & H_{2}^{-H}_{3} M^{-1}D_{w} & F_{p}^{+q} H_{3} M^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x \\ p \end{pmatrix} (6c)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
M^{-1}B \\
H_{3}M^{-1}B
\end{pmatrix} u_{A} + \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
M^{-1}\gamma \\
H_{3}M^{-1}\gamma
\end{pmatrix} (.13 \frac{v}{c} q x_{1D} + .565 \frac{q}{c} x_{2D})$$

To obtain a good model for the structural damping matrix, $\,D_{_{\scriptstyle \! W}}^{}$, we make use of the approximation that the structure provides approximately .5% of critical damping.

Thus, let

$$M^{-1} K = U (\omega_i^2) U^{-1}$$
 (6d)

where the matrix U is the matrix of eigenvectors of $\,{
m M}^{-1}\,$ K and $\,\omega_{\,i}^{\,\,2}\,$ is the diagonal matrix of the eigenvalues. We have as a good approximation of $\,{
m D}_{_{\rm W}}\,$,

$$D_{w} = .01 \text{ (M) U (}\omega_{i}\text{)} U^{-1}$$
 (6e)

where ω_i is a diagonal matrix of the square roots of the eigenvalues of Eq. (6d). The matrix D_w is given in Table 8.

VI. The SOUSSA Program and the Pade Approximants

The SOUSSA digital program (Refs. 8,9) computes generalized aerodynamic forces for a wing of given planform executing sinusoidal oscillations in a fixed wing deflection mode shape. The generalized forces are computed at a given Mach number, m , for a given non-dimension frequency, $k = \frac{\omega b}{v}$, a characteristic length, b , and a non-dimensional time variable $T = \frac{v}{b} t$. The generalized forces are given in terms of the force per unit dynamic pressure, q. Thus we have

$$\left\{\frac{\mathbf{\bar{L}}(\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega})}{\mathbf{q}}\right\} = \left(\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{j} \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{I}}(\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k})\right) \left\{\mathbf{\bar{W}}(\mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega})\right\}$$
(7)

where $j=\sqrt{-1}$ and $\bar{W}(j\omega)$ is the non-dimensional deflection mode shape oscillating at the sinusoidal frequency, ω .

In the application we seek in this study, we desire to obtain the aerodynamic forces in influence coefficient form. To obtain this, a pre-processor was developed by Prof. L. Morino to generate 17 unit impulse function modes for $\overline{\mathbb{W}}(j\omega)$ corresponding to each of the 15 coordinates of our dynamical state w, plus the root section degrees-of-freedom, h (0) and α (0). Thus, for the ith unit impulse function mode we have unit deflection for the ith element and zeroes for the other fourteen elements.

We obtain the ith column of the desired aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix from Eq. (7)

$$\left(\frac{\overline{L}(\mathbf{j}\omega)}{q}\right)_{\mathbf{j}} = \left(q_{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k}) + \mathbf{j} q_{\mathbf{I}\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k})\right)$$
(8)

The SOUSSA coordinate system is positive deflection upward, and a positive angle of attack is trailing edge upward. Consequently, we have

$$\left\{ \overline{\mathbf{w}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\} = - \left\{ \frac{\overline{\mathbf{h}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right)}{\overline{\mathbf{b}}} \right\} \\
\left\{ \overline{\overline{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\} \\
\left\{ \overline{\overline{\boldsymbol{\delta}}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\} \tag{9a}$$

By choosing the characteristic length b to be unity, we have

$$\left(\overline{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{j}\,\boldsymbol{\omega})\right) = -\left\{\overline{\mathbf{W}}(\mathbf{j}\,\boldsymbol{\omega})\right\} \tag{9b}$$

The SOUSSA generalized force is positive upward, and the generalized moment is positive for a positive (upward) force acting aft of the rotation axis. Thus, we have

$$\left(\bar{x}_{p}(j\omega)\right) = -\left(\frac{\bar{L}(j\omega)}{q}\right) \tag{9c}$$

Finally, we have from the relation between time, t, and T

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left\langle \bar{\mathbf{w}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\rangle = - \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{b}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}T} \left\langle \bar{\mathbf{w}} (\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \right\rangle \tag{10}$$

and

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left\{ \overline{w} \left(j \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) = - \left(\frac{v}{b} \right)^2 \frac{d^2}{dT^2} \left(\overline{w} \left(j \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right)$$

The resulting unsteady lift, $\bar{x}_p(j\omega)$, for the non-dimensional sinusoidal $\bar{W}(j\omega)$ vector is given by the Laplace transform of the last fifteen (15) rows of the matrix Eq. (6),

$$\left(\bar{x}_{p}(j\omega)\right) = -(j\frac{v}{b}k \text{ I-F}_{p})^{-1}\left(H_{1} + j\frac{v}{b}k H_{2} - (\frac{v}{b}k) H_{3}\right)\left(\bar{w}(j\omega)\right)$$
(11)

and from Eq. 's (7) and (9c) we have

$$\left\langle \bar{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{p}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\rangle = -\left(\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{R}} \left(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{k} \right) + \mathbf{j} \, \mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{I}} \left(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{k} \right) \right) \left\langle \bar{\mathbf{W}} \left(\mathbf{j} \, \boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right\rangle$$
(12)

It then follows that

$$(j \frac{v}{b} k I - F_p)^{-1} (H_1 + j \frac{v}{b} k H_2 - (\frac{v}{b} k)^2 H_3) = Q_R(m, k) + j Q_I(m, k)$$
 (13)

To determine the desired constant matrices, independent of time and frequency, we have recourse to the Pade Approximants of Ref. 's 7,11,12,13. In what follows below, we lean heavily on the work of Edwards in Ref. 12.

Since there are four (4) unknown matrices to be determined, we can, at most, satisfy only four (4) conditions. For the first condition, we choose to satisfy Eq. (13) at k = 0. We have

$$H_1 = -F_p Q_R (m, 0)$$
 (14)

For the second condition, we choose to determine H_3 from the real part of Eq. (13) giving

$$H_3 = (\frac{b}{vk})^2 F_p(Q_R(m,k) - Q_R(m,0)) + (\frac{b}{vk}) Q_I(m,k)$$
 (15)

As k increases beyond bound, we have the piston theory limit (Ref. 14)

$$H_3 = \frac{b}{v} Q_{piston} (m) \qquad (b = 1.)$$
 (16)

The nonzero elements of Q_{piston} , q_{ij} , are given by (i = 1,7)

$$q_{i,i} = -\frac{4 \alpha}{m} \left(\frac{C_i^2 - C_{i+1}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$q_{i,i+7} = -\frac{4 \alpha}{m} \left(\frac{C_i^3 - C_{i+1}^3}{3} \right) \left(\frac{1 - 2 x_0}{2} \right)$$

$$q_{i+7,i} = q_{i,i+7}$$

$$q_{i+7,q_{i+7}} = -\frac{4\alpha}{m} \left(\frac{C_i^4 - C_{i+1}^4}{4} \right) (1 - 3x_0 + 3x_0^2)$$

$$q_{6,15} = -\frac{4\alpha}{m} \left(\frac{C_6^3 - C_7^3}{3} \right) (1 - x_1) (1 + x_1 - 2x_0)$$
(16a)

$$q_{13,15} = -\frac{4\alpha}{m} \left(\frac{C_6^4 - C_7^4}{4} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x_1^3}{3} - \frac{1 - x_1^2}{2} (x_0 + x_1) + x_0 x_1 (1 - x_1) \right)$$

$$q_{15,6} = q_{6,15}$$

$$q_{15,13} = q_{13,15}$$

$$q_{15,15} = -\frac{4\alpha}{m} \frac{C_6^4 - C_7^4}{4} \frac{1 - x_1^3}{3}$$
(16a)

where

$$\alpha = \frac{1.9431}{.8764016 - .3431794}$$

 C_i = wing chord in stream direction at the start of the ith section

 $x_0 = \text{elastic axis in } \% \text{ of chord}$ (.4231)

 $x_1 = \text{hinge line axis in } \% \text{ of chord}$ (.80)

The values of the Ci are

We choose as our third condition to match the imaginary part of Eq. (13) to the SOUSSA output for the flutter-reduced frequency, $\,\mathbf{k_f}$. Thus we have

$$H_2 = Q_R(m, k_f) - \frac{F_p Q_I(m, k_f)}{k_f} (\frac{V}{b})$$
 (17)

Finally, we choose for F_p a diagonal matrix to provide stable poles for the homogenous differential equation for the x_p variable. We choose for F_p

$$F_{p} = -\frac{\sigma v}{b_{ref}}$$

$$0$$

$$\frac{b_{ref}}{b_{7}}$$

$$0$$

$$\frac{b_{ref}}{b_{1}}$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$\frac{b_{ref}}{b_{7}}$$

$$\frac{b_{ref}}{b_{7}}$$

$$\frac{b_{ref}}{b_{6}}$$

$$(18)$$

when b_1 , $b_2 \dots b_7$ are the local semi-chords of the seven y_i stations at which the 15 coordinates are defined. The semi-chord used for the control surface (i = 15) is the semi-chord corresponding to the sixth (6) wing panel.

In order to determine the best value of σ , a one dimensional search was undertaken to determine the open loop flutter analysis for the homogenous matrix differential equation (Eq. (6c)) at a dynamic pressure of q = 5.36 kPa, a mach number of .897, and a v of 136 meters/sec. The best value of σ proved to be $\sigma = +2.249$.

VII. Open Loop Flutter Analysis

The results of the open loop flutter analysis of the DAST wing using the influence coefficient method was carried out by determining the eigenvalues of the homogenous part of the differential matrix equation (6c).

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x_p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ -M^{-1}K & -M^{-1}D_w & qM^{-1} \\ H_1 - H_3M^{-1}K & H_2 - H_3M^{-1}D_w & F_p + qH_3M^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w \\ \dot{w} \\ x_p \end{pmatrix} (19)$$

for different values of the dynamic pressure, q, for a fixed Mach number (m = .897) and fixed airspeed (v = 136 m/sec).

The results of the study, shown in Figure 13, are to be compared to a similar plot taken from Ref. 1 shown in Figure 14. In order to illustrate a more detailed comparison of the pertinent flutter modes, we have Fig. 15 which is a plot of the frequency and damping versus dynamic pressure for the open loop system.

The wind tunnel results as obtained from R. Doggett were

$$m = .897$$
 $q = 5.36 \text{ kPa}$
 $v = 136 \text{ m/sec}$
 $\omega = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$
(20)

The comparison is shown to be good with both the wind tunnel data and the analytical prediction of Abel (Ref. 1).

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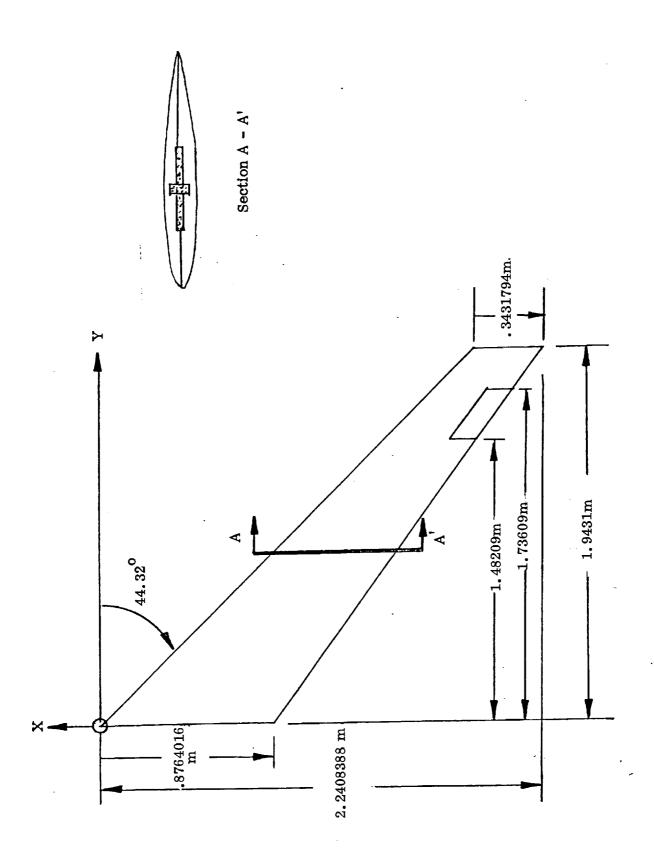


TABLE 1 SPAR GEOMETRY DETAILS

			·	
DISTANCE ALONG ELASTIC AXIS METERS	A METERS	B METERS	C METERS	t · METERS
0		_	_	
. 17145	.0331216	.0722122	. 212344	.00508
.393192	.021082	.059436	.201422	.00508
. 78232	.01905	.055372	.182372	.00508
1.117346	.017018	.050038	.17526	.00381
1.452118	.015748	.044196	.150368	.00381
1.787398	.014097	.03937	.128524	.00381
2.122424	.013208	.03302	.10287	.00381
2.426208	.010922	.031242	.094488	.00381

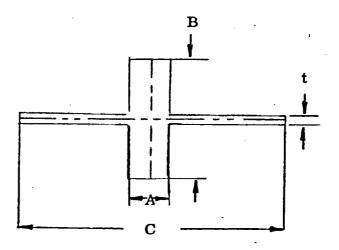
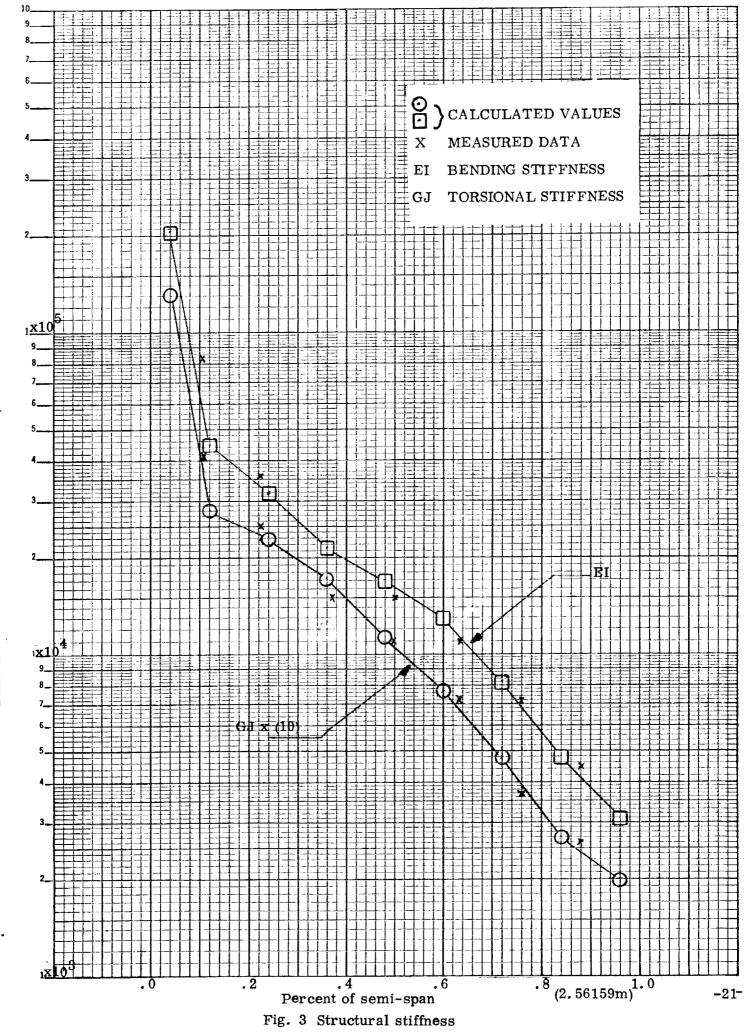
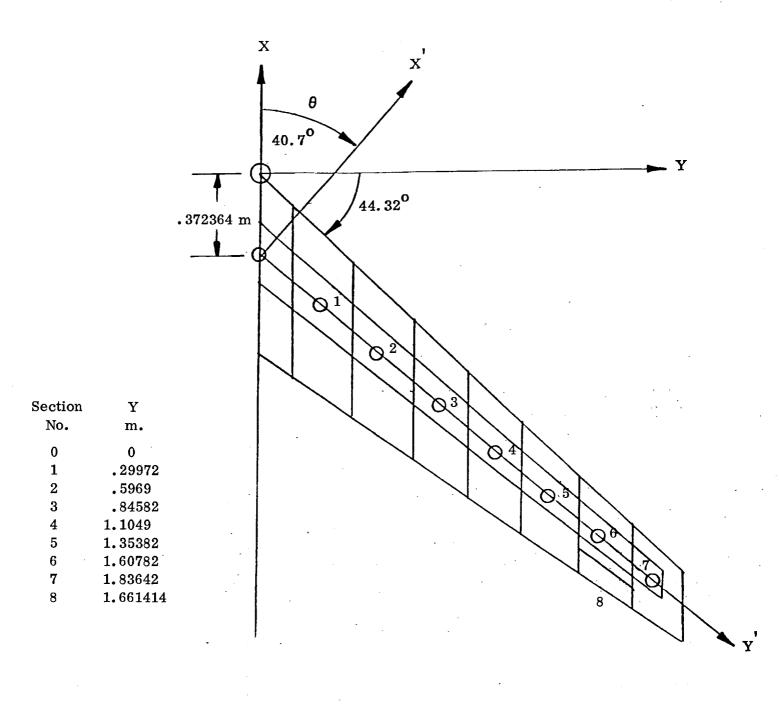


Fig. 2 Sketch of spar cross section along elastic axis





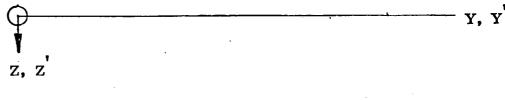
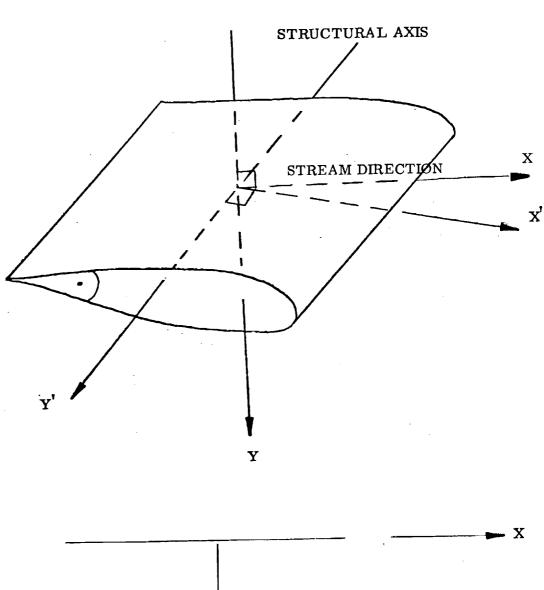
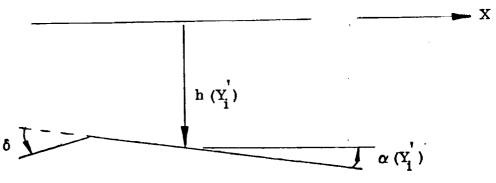


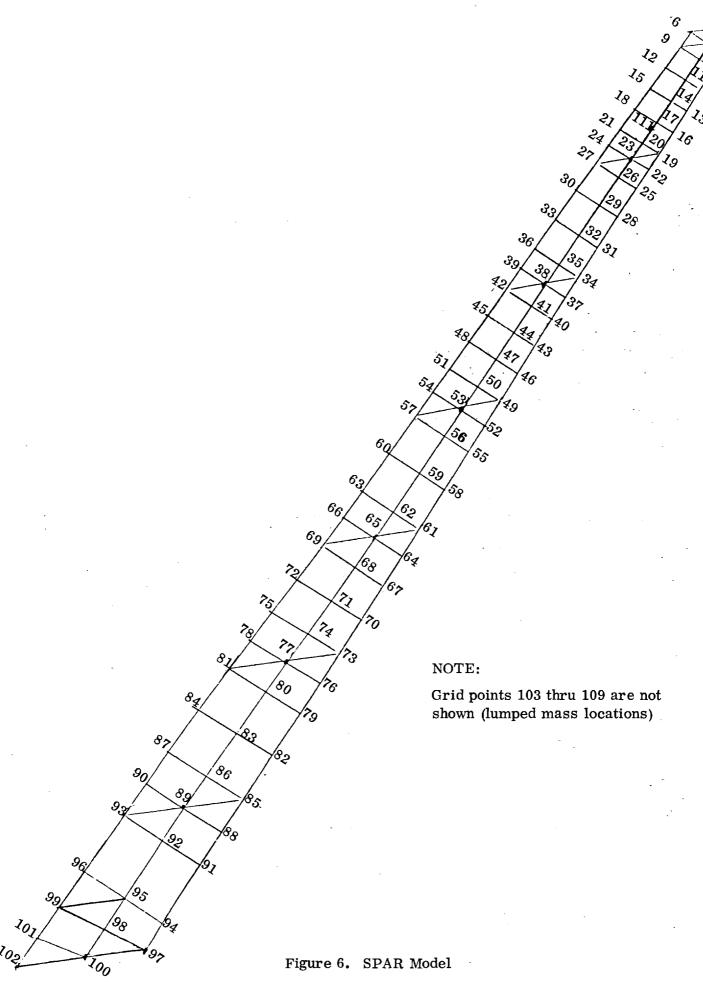
Fig. 4 Coordinate System

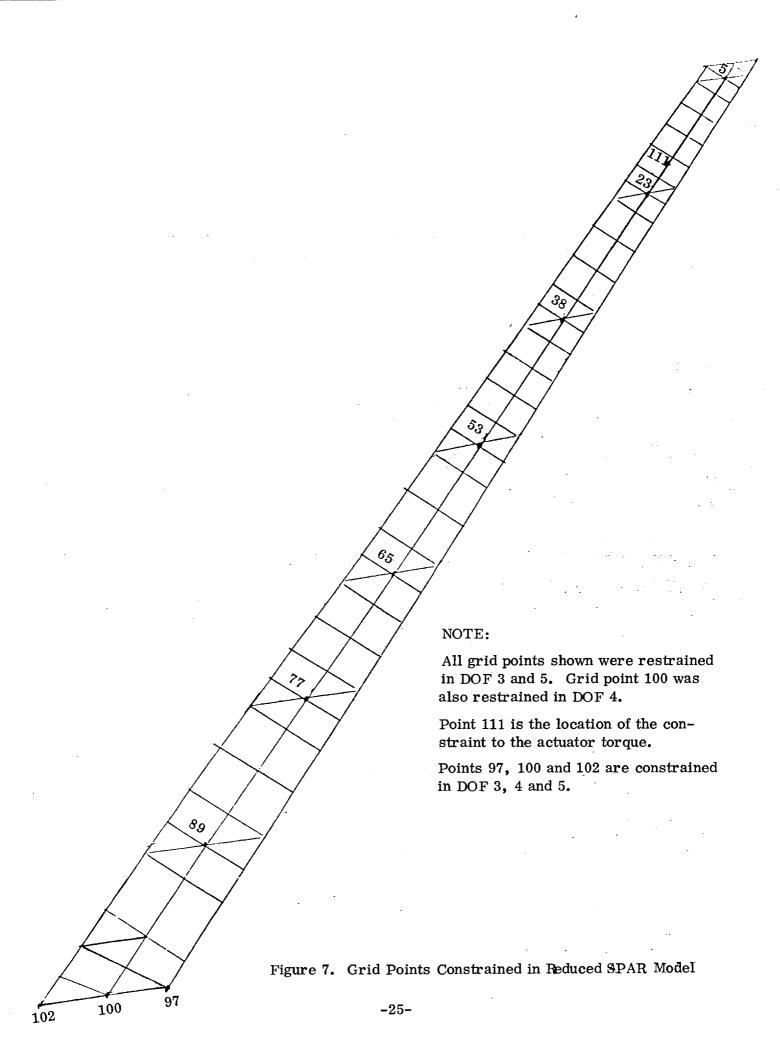




DEGREES OF FREEDOM AT SECTION Y

Fig. 5 Dynamical coordinate system -23-





STRUCTURAL INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT MATRIX

ROW	1 00	COL 2	COL 3	, 103	\$ T00	
						,
7	677541630503E+0	437273950212E+0	3725272946258E+0	5362963968582E+0	084762822079E+0	
7.	0437273950212E+0	6060031247437E+0	3556373051405E+0	4240210923139E+0	8590646676228E+0	,
E	5272946	3051405E+0	0189196850929E+0	9610165058864E+0	6107680652815E+0	
4	ന	39E+0	29610165058864E+0	2685584920982E+0	9638215409079E+0	
5	762822079E+0	8590646676228E+0	96107680652815E+0	9638215409079E+0	13671901129R3E+0	
9	393103118156+0	28570090045855+0	7766757512218E+0	59815586229R93F+0	116241645126416+0	
7	27990271159435+0	15639874685516+0	4054704035576E+0	*80980504848450E+0	5714118360619E+0	
•	5493803321676E+0	130020564588E+0	96845777033896+0	750881340771F+0	5314708162672F+0	
6	2075518187040F+0	0978277632124640	58 658 550 7304 4E+0	.223053273.0.12E.0	4931530863816E+0	
10	2972959896F+0	39630705285079E+0	5780175064384E+0	0967757987577640	4092684640699540	
11	53168383155526+0	17384828791524E+0	02287636857116+0	8242166768576E+0	1338243565405E+0	:
12	47064077748516+0	61610070278/8E+O	55253020725550	250204504010E+0	84170745018176540	:
13	8248703157584F+0	5144815599304E+O	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	7144015418765	3944766024879E+	
14	94032251839335	2293970349816E+0	10226402914075+0	0443819358662840	3160664659792E+0	:
15	150668032636+0	2108640506018E	4153916411023E+0	416E+0	15134340037436E+0	
					The second secon	
NO ₩	9 700	COL 7	8 100	6 700	COL 10	
		- VE > CO + FE C O CO F C		0.200,000,000,000	0.000 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	
		0.500 TT 20667	4438U33ZI6/6E+U		+3040464714767	
2	7575122105557	1203987408321E+U	4130020354388E+0	09/02//032124E+0	5780175046396E40	
	6/7/7/2/2/10 5586/2/2007	34 / 04 03 23 / 0E + Q	75088812403387E+0	328626250/3044E+0 32365327842872E+0	2/001/2054534E+0	
•	4164510641F+	4118360619540		637736164646646640	+0690494846404040404	to the colores
¥	89079397378	242826217E+0	0+32/07070	83067201178232540	6035997052500E+0	
26	9724282673302E+	75204244024640	8851692139276E+D	11246621048366F+0	5250563716667F+0	-
60-	3923818804098E+0	51692139226E+0	0244588931393E+0	13881948805982E+0	8450619402627F+0	
0	30672911782326+0	12466210483666+0	3881948805982E+0	25591945050166E+0	1007805700583E+0	-
10	6035997052500E+0	250563716667E	28450619402627E+	11007805700583E+	34550448E+	-
11	0535177403673E+0	14394195997190E+0	5739750010416E+0	27482011762093E+0	0618410536622E+0	
12	8111389053536E+0	4699415715762E+0	160195593817E+0	72546281972332E+0	2310394141981E+0	
13	2601117554552E+0	2419799461371E+0	9895123895626E+0	3800796556029E+0	4599645657613E+0	
7.	05537927	E+0	4312470951122E+0	4504438721358E+0	5461615256867E+0	
15	22129003919237E+04	9	1092438116594	6175722777030E+0	619326025E+0	
The state of the s		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
300	100	000	C01 13	7. 103		1
	4	•	i J	,	*	
	5316838315552E+0	706407774851E	703157584E+	032251839336+	3415066B03263E+	
7	_ 11/3545/51/31/4E+U7 _ 2022874248 F711 E+OF	*4010174/42/808E+04	2144813399304E+0	2293970349816E+0 1022640201407E+0	2108640306018E+0 4153616411033E+0	
3	8242166768576F+0	592045994910F+0	71440154187656+0	102284024140/E+O	7649394261416E+0	
IV.	1338243565405E+0	4179746918176E+0	3944766024879E+0	160664658782E+0	5134340037436E+0	
9	35177403673E+0	389053536E+0	2601117554552E+0	0553792741279E+0	2129003919237E+0	
7	4394195997190E+0	4699415715762E+0	2419799461371E+0	457074743352E+0	13660862194214E+0	
80	5739750010416E+0	2160195593817E+0	9895123895626E+0	4312470951122E+0	10924381165946+0	
0 (7482011762093E+0	2545281972332E+0	3800796556029E+0	4504438721358E+0	6175722777030E+0	
2:	0618410536622E+0	2810394141981E+0 750317577,73005:0	4599645657613E+0	3461613236867E+0	20/41619325025E+0	!
11	70+37/4066526532T•	0431/0/47798E+0	0478376443463E+O	563760234635E+0 656372380584E+0	46463443144636+0 03151919844136+0	
13	04983564434235+0	89664177439785+0	433472550B200E+0	34309341725326+0	. 852518101418016+0	
14	8563780254636E+0	4656372380584E+0	3430934172532E+0	9253781354E+0	20801117136977E+0	: ;
15	4696399319403E+	0315191984413E+0	5251810141801E+0	0801117136977E+0	81689104722876	

TABLE 3
COMBINED BEAM AND PLATE ELEMENT MASS PROPERTIES

Section No.	Mass (kgm)	I _Y ' (kgm-m ²)	$\frac{I_{X'}}{(kgm-m^2)}$	$I_{Z'}=I_{Z}$ $(kgm-m^2)$	$\frac{I_{\mathrm{X}}}{(\mathrm{kgm-m}^2)}$	I_{Y} (kgm-m ²)
0	7.1088	.0262	.0654	.0913	.0487	.0429
1	2.5310	.0048	.0343	.0382	.0218	.0173
2	1.8328	.0026	.0199	.0220	.0126	.,0100_
3	1.3659	.0017	.0128 -	.0142	.0081	.0064
4	1.1339	.0012	.0107	.0116	.0066	.0052
5	.9982	.0010	.0095	.0103	.0059	.0046
6	.7266	.0002	.0058	.0061	.0034	.0026
7	.3341	.0001	.0023	.0024	.0014	.0011
		<u> —-</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	er til same siger som som som	**** * * ******	TTATED)

16.0313*

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^{*}Compares with 15.8773 kgm calculated by SPAR

TABLE 4

CONCENTRATED MASS PROPERTIES IN X-Y COORDINATE SYSTEM

Section No.	Mass (kgm)	Pitch Inertia ^I Y (kgm-m ²)	Yaw Inertia ^I Z (kgm-m ²)	Roll Inertia IX (kgm-m ²)	Δx** (m)	ΔΥ** (m)	Pitch Inertia I _Y (grid point) (kgm-m ²)
1	1.6556	.0734	.0801	.0134	0051	+.0152	.0734
2	1.0342	.0430	.0443	.0044	+.0147	+.0053	.0432
3	1.1975*	. 0333	.0344	.0042	+.0239	+.0036	.0340
4	1.1612*	.0267	.0280	.0034	.0201	.0028	.0272
5	1.0161	.0177	.0192	.0027	.0218	.0041	.0182
6	1.4198	.0200	.0206	- 0047	.0285	.0000	.0211
7***	.6350	.0101	.0127	.0021	0521	0112	.0118
7***	. 5534	.0056	0	.0056	.2070	0210	.0293
7***	.4627	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9.1355						

 $I_{Y(grid\ point)} = I_{Y} + m \Delta X^{2}$

 ΔY - Mass offset from grid point in Y direction

^{*}These values were altered to agree with SPAR computer model

^{**} ΔX - Mass offset from grid point in X direction

^{***} These masses were added to cause flutter within the available wind tunnel dynamic pressure.

TABLE 5 MASS MATRIX

ROW		The second secon	TO THE PARTY OF TH	The state of the s	
	I JOS	2 700	כסר ع	¢ 100	6 700
7	0.	.28671590299365E+01	0.	0	0
U 4 K	• 0		25632614331610E+01	229517727414305+01	0
9	0	•0			.20144139322710E+01
80	.84106974012800E-02	15285687 E-01	00	•0	0
11	0.		28699480941040E-01	**************************************	•0
12	•0	The second section of the second second second second sections are second secon		23302003E-01	0. 22293597014880E-01
4 L	•0			The second space of the second	•0
	, ii -		THE TANK THE PROPERTY OF THE P	Harmon and the second s	0
			0 700	6 700	COL 10
2	• 0	0	84106974012800E-02	0.	
7	•0	e designed that distinguishes between the control of the second of the control of		TO-10 00000701	0. 28699480941040E-01
			A consideration of the second	•0	
9	.21464070278105E+01		The communication of the control of	•••	
		• 1 743 5 7 7 40 5 U 280 E + 0 I	0. •90750036069359E-01		The second second section is a second section of the second section se
0	• 0	0	Commission (please) as a commission of the commi	.53153972668157E-01	
1	• 0	to the segment of the second of the second of the segment of	0		.40454274515864E-01
v &	40388962483680E-01	0.	The state of the s		Management come of
***************************************	• 0	81494978E-01	0		Academy company of the contract of the contrac
			O The second of	September 19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
1	COL. 11	COL 12	COL 13	COL 14	C01 13
	• 6		• 0		
		0	0	The state of the second	The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section sec
:	23302009E-01			•	The state of the s
: :		22293297014880E-01 0.	.40388042483480E_01		
	• 0			81494978E-01	The second secon
				0	
	.32363656880832E-01	•0			
		.22762138321515E-01		0	The state of the s
	• •	•0	.23737502454823E-01 0	. 42144030988030E_A1	
: :	• 0		0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	242204280432806103

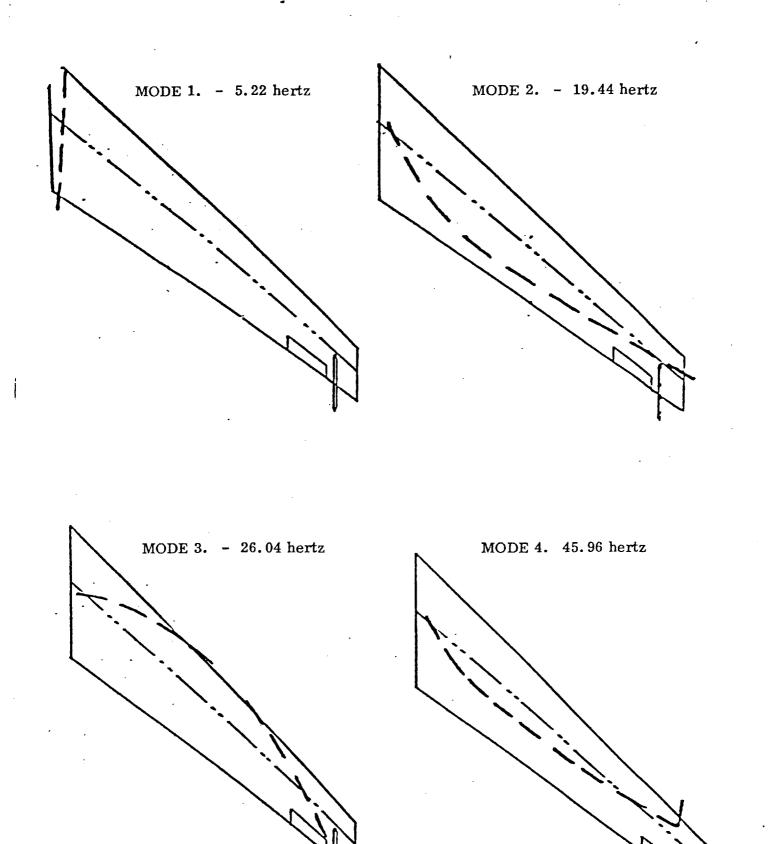
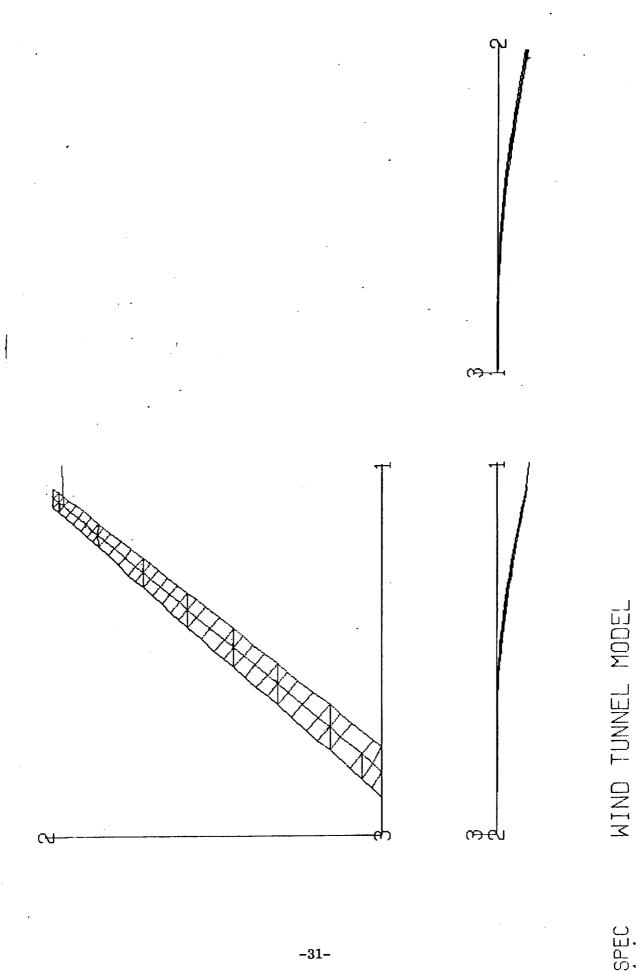


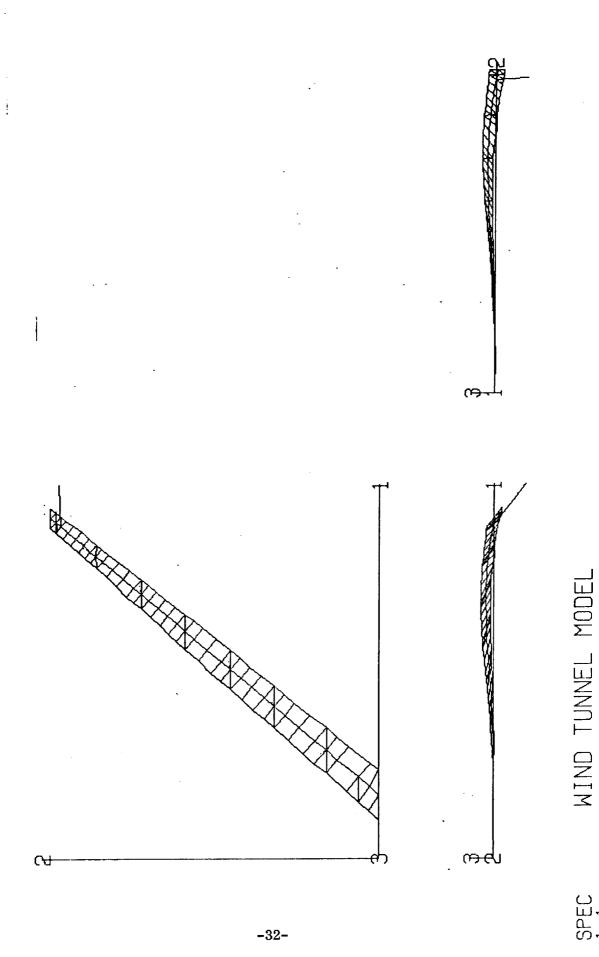
Fig. 8 Measured nodal patterns and frequencies

VIBRATIONAL MODE, FREG (HZ)



FREQ (HZ)

VIBRATIONAL MODE,

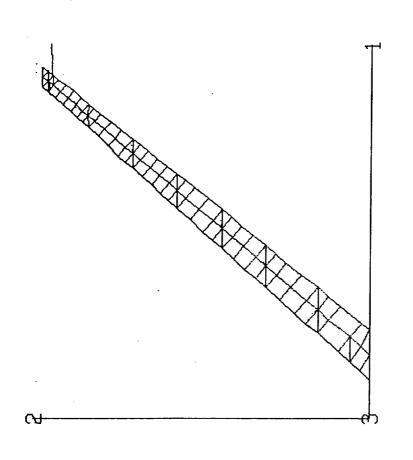


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VIBRATIONAL MODE, FREG (HZ)

MIND TUNNEL MODEL

VIBRATIONAL MODE, FREQ (HZ)



-34-



MIND TUNNEL MODEL

Fig. 9d Mode 4 (44 Hz)

FREQ (HZ)

VIBRATIONAL MODE,

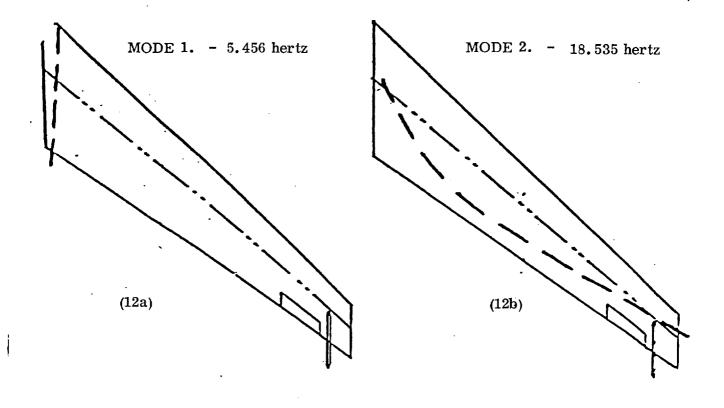
MIND TUNNEL MODEL

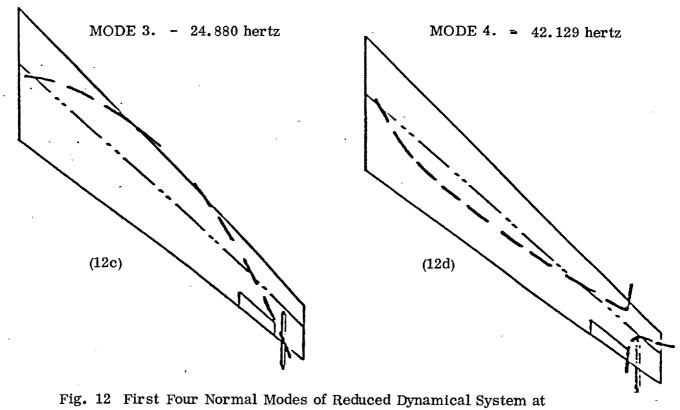
FREQ (HZ)

VIBRATIONAL MODE,

-36-

MIND TUNNEL MODEL





Zero Airspeed

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} TABLE~6\\ \hline COMPARISON~OF~VIBRATION~MODES\\ \end{tabular}$

	Vibration Test Freq.	(Hz) SPAR 666 DOF	Reduced Model 15 DOF
1	5.22	5.279	5.456
2	19.44	18.90	18.54
3	26.04	26.01	24.88
4	45.96	44.34	42.13
5	N/A	60.19	61.67
6		73.87	68.42
7		84.96	93.02
8		93.18	105.45
9			126.12
10			135.01
11			146.70
12			204.40
13			297.65
14			420.15
15			894.27

			TO THE PERSON AND THE	and the second s	1
		TABLE	7a H0		
		70000			
				The second secon	
	H				
					5,00
ROV	Col. 1	2000			
1	The state of the s	•0		•0	
2					
9	The second secon				The second secon
		• 0			The second secon
9	The second of th	The second secon			
	and the second s		CELLI CALLES		
6		• 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
11					• (
2		• 0			
13					
			8	6 700	01 702
			: : : : : : : :	0+37L003L7c00c	4379981198948E+0
		0	79603043129522E+0	938835/380/4E+0	65928559159E+0
2	0	•0	34726914402290E+0	23441252645723E+0	3192529628848E+U
6	• 0	•0	15475688801722E+0	16042793869316E+0	9739374317374540 3101756364822E+0
*	0	•0	11524769253383E+0	1093575843966754	21502300682835-0
	0	0	.66368768255E-0	149082552551E- 102203079920E-	5568940754557E-C
-3		•0	38687345082832E-C	26187091142867E-0	9696718771303E-0
9-	• 0	•0	-72132/10172417C	42473443811793E-(.17290072/16/175 ⁻ 0
	• 0		34958858945386E-(.369/629568271535=(7577450160630E-
	•	0	.21938675865776E-(.23408824273403E2.	-16581977023579E-
12			14163595725806E-	*137858678353598E-	-86620707968684E-
13	Transmission of the property of the contract o		• 8895503	-4747462592773E-	454922466397086
115	One of the contract of the con	• 0	9917195570764E-	35351010418122E	- 37K-50464T86
			E III company	2011年1日 1日 日本 日本 1日 日	The state of the s
RON	COL 11	COL 12	COL 13	cor 14	COL 15
				0-37406306460000	1057681911016-0
	2189944115992 0327003802545	2305052222 <i>6</i> 734E=0 37424064999275E=0	34.74321303967E-0 0519437366696F-0	1922/3833//E	762804849787E-0
3	77830921430E+	9366009230244E-0	0855418710240E-0	19165005967364E-0	838438941696c=0 25667409022E=0
	07702222573E+	15072155726338E+0	0839136709652E-0	29 989 373843E=0	531482013011E-C
	115396339E+ 480307608E-	99 <i>77</i> 923411428E+0 3576897512925E+0	1396215494491E+0 7355091235684F+0	36096124552568E-0	961422423176E+0
0	33028152794E-	55187801035854E-0	87812483434681E-0	12833693867012E+0	1619467927550F=(
•	46165509134E-	21780014022747E-0	5065066709607E-0	83819283025664E-(1417355289270E-
0	663422902717E-	.26537275400336E-0	4100999453293E-C E407240004488E-C	10 <i>77</i> 6884338037E-0	451408931519E-
01		•/396666636636697E~0 •11603645330932E~0	940/264001486E-0 4542872157022E-0	10686003402009E-	793094567708/5-
	2281032960057E-0	21614261011012E-0	.63354260617785E-	3929944034647E-(1350114400575757878-
	978186359249E- 485759738853E-	.17320512925 .7005040948B	17699423619434E-01	30780362552651E 13527359803464E	0002E
15	9003746881396E-0	.61081261373966E-0	38561405386762E-	8335770836362E-	19793874651235
Employee and the second					
	16		-		

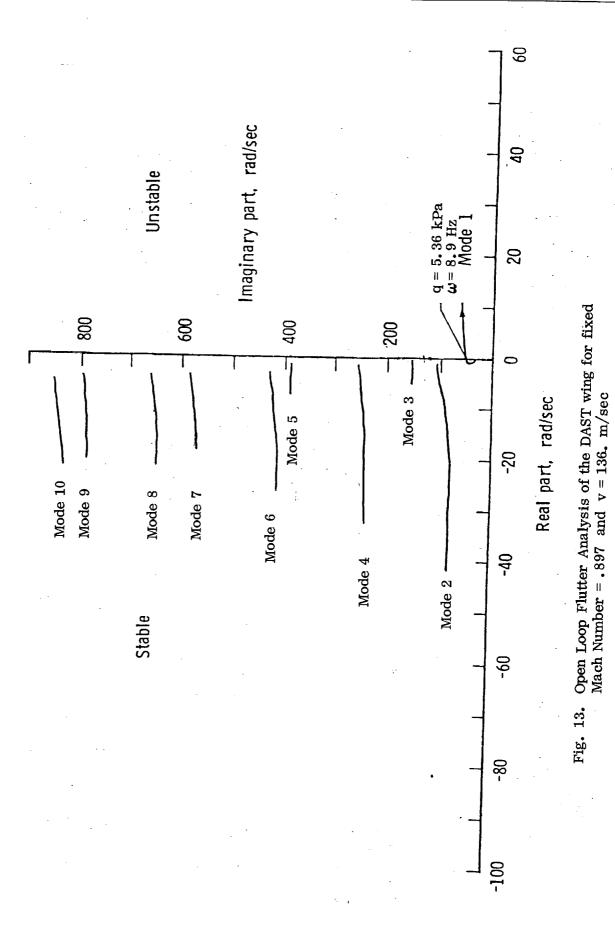
			TABLE 7b - HI		-
ROW	1 700	COL 2	2003	† 100	2 700
The state of the s	0	O			
2	0		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• 0	0
7	• 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• 0	0
5		• 0			
7	0	0	•0	•0	0
80 0		0.			
10	0		• • •	•0	•0
11		•0	0		
13	0	• •	•0	00.	0.
7 [•0	• 0	•		
	The state of the s	The state of the s	The state of the s	• 0	
2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
	1		-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	CUL 10
	0		.36946818527441E+0	.23834118718183E+0	1077797841650E+0
2		• 0	•29813260426005E+0	*26362905184987E+0	*17398418958512E+0
	0	0.	0/4934312/601E+0 6517676433162F+0	2257807281780E+0 7122965033292E+0	•22021641192049E+0 •21068438513361E+0
6			.13964807430394E+0	+13251090530088E+0	158756761729715+0
40		•0	10426226409441E+0	.95381492732116E+0	.10142799852295E+0
- 8			324/0/100382/E+U 5568332794078E+O	2/1496/3490349E+0 2017355227013E+0	•38425393721430E+0 •38284487046601E+0
	• 0	•0	8243585321198E+0	36463701522267E+0	14843629201105E+0
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2	708947388E 500953190E	99	0309988994499E+0 0803530484403E+0	•31108269138176E+0	8683496064998E+0
•	.23276028206496E	*16086973228054E+0	4262167007384E+0	*J3789795594805E+0	196908367096640
	.227138540491	*24207673677975E	.13809036113163E	39046396766598E	.46689414294458E
7	7330045606E 5972745821E	#19086252941611E+0 @0651251786810E+0	4397596051226E+0 4424043003407E+0	•12103298334129E+0 	5409445876270E+0
•	•37706288981228E	.16778505409382E+0	•14424041401407E+0 •34716436121968E+0	•64571229943974E-0	**************************************
	42636340893757E	.22782407136545E+0	+63616144208446E+0	-92520188268885E-0	.24825719730903E-0
10	5515793765E	70253495385947E+0	4629424008336F+0	•33727469094559E+0	*11822792261705E+0
1.2	8400384204E+0	6190458666327E+0	0232143661627E+0 6767701805663E+0	•114034983/3913E+0 •20514372396962E+0	382139062673786+0 22220231371106+0
	838802415513E	86244285E+0	881654722560E+0	.43270694557486E+0	.17746022246379E+0
14	4425047869692E+0 4622326211462E+0	11506451043868E+0	9044100335482E+0	2219984789121E+0	2357807127545E+0
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80	6644897448138E+0	2737303767931E-0	24292422232090E=0	0-2062601/00+/0/2• 0-2062601/00+/0/2•	17090611845611E-0
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5	43589599147014E+0	13414242414616640	13/01498083398E+0 76941268230058E+0	1122412023334E-0	3004658851590E-0
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	355576777777870 7310433810373E+0	.12867065793365F-0	• 28005258502855E+0	61448825591006E+0	3881984562278F-0
- 60	41467679935469E-0	.16489588735586E-0	10387129389923E-0	45976537458710E-0	4201513055991F-0
6	47326981653291E-0	12211679010042E-0	79356777426932E-0	7129850048339E-0	9986189177892E-0
10	9534711463005E-	4079686817715E-0	51724148514850E-0	38642791744669E-0	2895912449416E-0
11	1143176528322E+0	2322129258371E-0	.17409991350228E-0	.82300878635749E-0	36134943243626E=0 36931646084747E=0
12	.71297705914999E-0	.83422532165989E-0	51121544648939E-0	0-101/010/00/1405-76	176214646647475 2187568855675685
13	-29488432183034E-	38416390295813E-0 1434883341442E-0	•65582412566628F-0 -1856688142866E	36038713963342E-C	18130333396156E-0
*	1996633 7432330E-01	14348883601662E	10760077167600781 84406677383531F	.34932310259484E-0	-64508391536222E-0
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•	4113186729E	3949742177018E+0	7191775020049E+0	10433495009717E+0	163004360203846+0	1
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	90734173442E	5201805706703E-0	3720018039283E-0	31637492350090E-0	101637118831556+0	
•	123500242847	4512959261635E+0	5397377651300E-0	20349558335036E-0	-34212300980092E-	
6	72905219609E	1419422541985E+0	9058334764783E+0	.48574387321832E-0	83233209571681E-0	· -
10	1299438532614E	0941351143317E+0	4648498443103E+0	10417936529582E+0	44554591156956F-0	
	2915926283505E	730206973700E-0	3583774949554E+0	73667631373449E-0	12264035746209E+	·
12	558050647878	5535E-0	31725279503585-0	14835468495214F+0	112220011000100010 11222000100026E+0	
13	9690802173471E	4384814336E-0	6477932966438E-0	34989094249404F=0	679234701613761E+0	: -
	110542178501	4632041868224E-0	148433244087725-0	31517573414548F-0	10820541013101515+0	
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1	08087537661	3990734193407E-0	235002428473E+0	8072905219609E+0	1299438532170	
2	56819690836E-0	5201805705547E-0	4512959261635E+0	11419422541985E+0	20941351143317E+	
	57994760517E	3720018036831E-0	5397377651745E-0	19058334764827E+0	4648488443103E	
	56110757E	-31637492348339E-0	.20349558332412E-0	485743873218326-0	417936529582E	
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4:	4693569	•37404589954459	14158136161998E-0	36263544558927E-0	2433633427220	
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3	3774949554E	33172527950403E-0	56477932967328E-0	4852741888888ET	34234/24394/26E#Q 13286622620066E#Q	•
*	366763132211 5 E	14835468495214E+0	34989094249404E-0	31517573414503E-0	-346046037646 53077848085F-	
5	2264036746209E	102024E+0	6792341613761E+0	10820542088647E-0	23542994371870F=0	
9	3998506487E	9643580086990E-0	6121036133065E+0	5466021492124E+0	389843044914205-0	:
7	7165585017150E	2608233733208E-0	8236688103758E-0	15954584851031E+0	23224996184346F-0	
•	4475E	3458687E-0	5587346692732E-0	48530445191964E-0	806398338771545-0	
	4315106036283E	7734101525165E-0	7896780016832E-0	4493696948493E-0	17573932613159E-0	
10	33387651439836	9439733398884E-0	3196519252885E-0	4825285341106E-0	4987310582453E-0	
71	8036582787388E+	5519540940867E-0	9433478864816E-0	5005523792804E-0	0114749254785E-0	
21	5519540940867E-	2586937404409E+0	2724779922164E-0	4187963724257E-0	9139850857321E-0	. :
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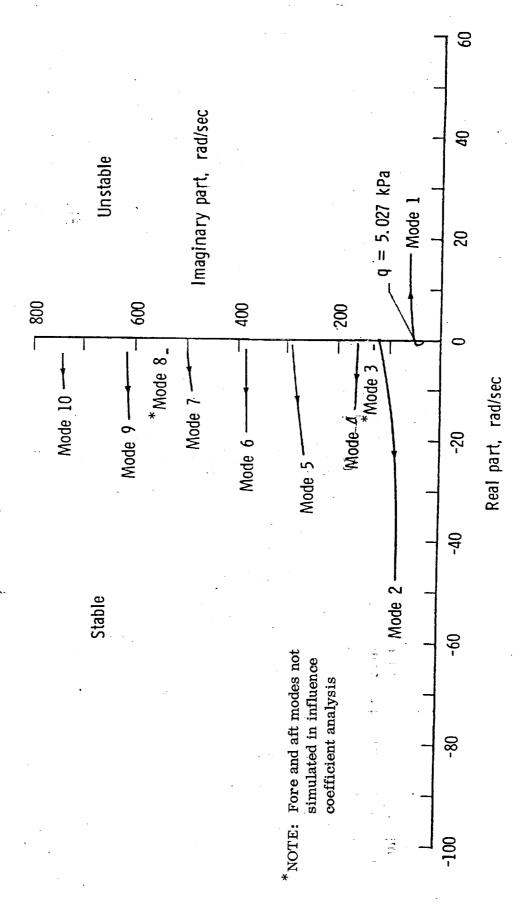


Figure 14. Dynamic-pressure root locus at M = 0.90 (system off). Arrows indicate increasing dynamic pressure.

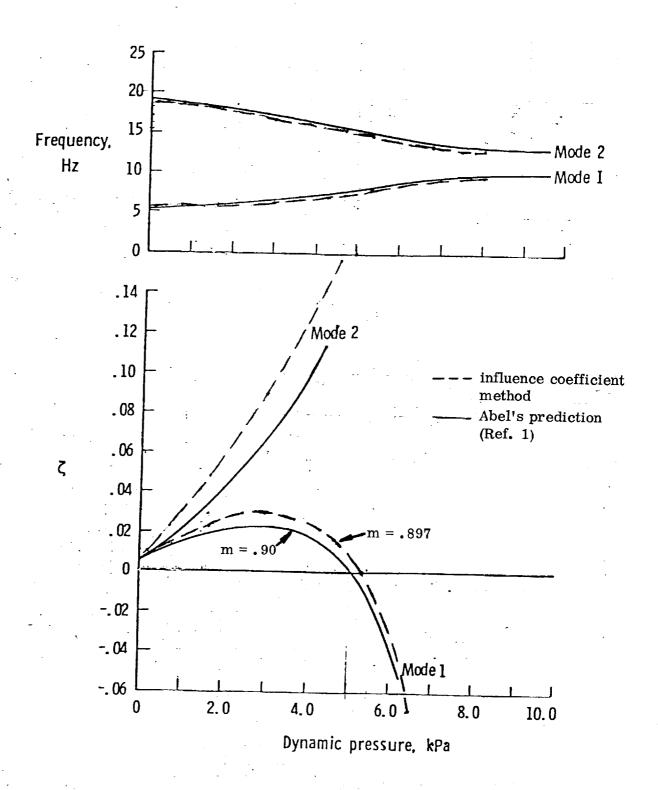


Figure 15. Damping and frequency versus dynamic pressure (system off).

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